

A GENERAL STATE

OF THE

WHITEHAVEN DISPENSARY,

For the Year 1800.

(Printed by John Ware, in King-street, Whitehaven.)

NO relief can be more effectually applied to the distresses of the SICK and MAIMED POOR, than that which a DISPENSARY supplies. It comprehends a greater number and variety of suffering objects than any other charitable Institution: and, most conveniently, in their own habitations, affords, to their acute and painful diseases, immediate assistance, by means the best qualified to ensure success. Exclusive of these important advantages it extends its aid to those complicated and distressful Chronic Diseases, or those highly deplorable external Injuries, to which the labouring Poor are peculiarly liable.

The secondary but not less interesting care of such humane establishments is to prevent the communication of Epidemic Contagion. Many are the circumstances which expose the indigent to its influence. In their confined habitations, it always first appears; and as its virulence is aggravated by the want of cleanliness, ventilation, and even the necessities of life, the adjacent situations soon experience its baneful effects.

Medical Charities form, indeed, the most powerful obstacles to the introduction and propagation of malignant fevers. Contagion is the most formidable in its appearance, and most dreadful in its consequences, when it has remained undiscovered for any considerable space of time, after it has been produced. Uninterrupted in its silent progress, it acquires such a degree of strength and virulence, as sometimes enables it to set at defiance the most diligent and skilful exertions. As the observation of those, who conduct a Medical Charity, is daily directed to the abodes, the accommodations, and the diseases of the poor, it cannot long elude their vigilance, and escape their notice: whilst it is easily suppressed, and eradicated, by putting into immediate execution the requisite **PROPHYLACTICS**.

To such occasional interposition may, in a great measure, be attributed the salubrity of a country. In communities where no Medical Charity has been established, the want of proper medicines and attendance impedes, if it do not prevent, the recovery of those who are afflicted with fever, and facilitates its dissemination. The distress of the friends and relatives of the unhappy patient, deprived of every prospect of alleviating his pain, and alarmed at the danger of his situation, is such as no language can describe, no imagination can conceive. The apprehension also of perishing through neglect, in case they should themselves suffer the disease, co-operating with the depression of their spirits, increases their susceptibility of the contagion.

In places, on the contrary, where necessary assistance is gratuitously supplied, this source of fear, dejection, and anxiety is effectually precluded; and the public are inspired with that intrepidity and confidence, which contribute most effectually to their safety.

The prevalence of general or specific contagion has, hence, been always accounted a subject highly interesting to the community; and most deserving the attention of medical practitioners. The endeavours of this Institution have been consequently directed to mitigate
its

its power, and interrupt its progress. The success of these endeavours is evinced by the salubrity which distinguishes this from many neighbouring situations, which have long been afflicted with epidemic disease. In our last REPORT, we particularly noticed the appearance of a dangerous fever at the *Ginns*; which it was then presumed had been perfectly eradicated. In one highly infected apartment, however, where the Prophylactic Measures were totally neglected, or imperfectly executed, the disease soon after recurred with increased malignancy; and, in a few months, communicated itself to a succession of inhabitants, and to almost every person exposed to its influence. The threatened interposition of the magistrate at last overcame the obstinacy of the people, and compelled them to employ the requisite means of purification.

In the month of *July*, a woman, who had suffered a fever of a similar but more virulent nature, returning from *Liverpool* to an adjacent village, introduced it into a family of four persons. She had herself, indeed, perfectly recovered from it; but the articles of apparel, worn by her, were fully impregnated with the matter of contagion. The warmth and moisture of the weather, at that season, contributed not a little to increase the power of the disease; which afterwards extended itself to many neighbouring families, and proved fatal to two persons; one of whom had long suffered the debilitating effects of a laborious occupation, and the natural infirmities of old age. Its further progress was prevented by the usual Prophylactics.

During the winter and spring, this fever, assuming a more malignant type, was unfortunately conveyed to some adjacent towns. The instances of it, which have occurred within the district of this Charity, may, probably, be imputed to our constant intercourse with those infected places; and the contagion was sometimes so powerful as sensibly to affect all those who came within the sphere of its influence. In two large families, not one individual escaped; and where the constitution

had been relaxed, and weakened by previous disease, it generally became mortal. As the distemper always occurred in single houses, considerably distant from each other, the communication of the contagion was more readily prevented, and the Prophylactic Measures were recommended, with greater certainty of success.

No specific difference could be discovered in the nature or effects of that contagion, which was derived from very different sources: the same mode of treatment, suitably adapted to the degree of violence of the symptoms, and peculiar disposition of the patient, being equally applicable in every case.

As has been formerly remarked, in the early periods of the disease, or when it was not completely formed, emetics were first employed, and afterwards the medicines and regimen qualified to excite and promote a moderate and equable perspiration. Whilst the fever continued violent, the *Serpentaria Decoction*, with *Camphire*, and occasional opiates, were chiefly relied upon. To these remedies was added the regular exhibition of a table spoonful of *Yeast*, in any convenient vehicle, every second or third hour. In many very dangerous cases, this last expedient appeared to be possessed of singular efficacy. The liberal use of the *bark* and *wine* was prescribed, whenever a remission of the symptoms, increased debility, or a putrid tendency, were observable.

The SMALL POX, a contagion most formidable and destructive to children, had prevailed very mildly during the spring of 1799; and, as was noticed in the REPORT of that year, appeared to have been totally eradicated. Whether its immediate and powerful recurrence could be imputed to the same source, or to the infection brought by a child from *Liverpool*, cannot be determined. It became necessary, however, to recommend the practice of INOCULATION: but as no argument, nor even the evidence of the most favourable facts, could overcome the prejudices of the lower class of people, only 90 persons have partaken its benefits: in all of whom the symptoms were so benign as to require no medical assistance. It might have been supposed, That the remarkable

able circumstance of a single unsuccessful case, and which was occasioned by the cruel and injudicious conduct of its parent, in 1309, (the total number of inoculated patients admitted in 18 years) might have induced them to accept the salutary proposal. The consequence of rejecting the artificial mode of introducing the disease, was its baneful prevalence in a natural state; and which the intense heat of the weather considerably increased. It was never, at any period, remembered to have been more fatal: the eruptions, which were generally confluent, being attended with highly putrid and malignant symptoms. For a house, in the space of a few days, to be deprived of two or three of its inhabitants was no unusual occurrence: the mortality, indeed, for the most part, exceeded the proportion of 1 in 4 persons. Several, after suffering a tedious, painful, and loathsome disease, recovered with the greatest difficulty. The impossibility of compelling infants and children, in general, to take with regularity, the proper doses of the requisite medicines, prevented any prospect of benefit from them. In the latter stages of the disease, which are accompanied by languor and putrescency, the symptoms were always sensibly alleviated; and sometimes totally removed; by the judicious use of tonics; particularly the *bark* and *wine*, with occasional *opiates*.—The other usual epidemics of children seldom required the aids of this Charity: the cases of *Measles* and *Hooping-cough* being few and favourable.

The Directors of this Beneficent Institution, in their Annual Statement of its proceedings, have repeatedly intimated, That, from the reduction of its finances, several very useful branches were relinquished. The necessity of thus contracting the limits of so salutary an Establishment was rendered more deplorable, by its occurring at a period when the distressed of the indigent chiefly required them. It was, however, a source of exquisite gratification, to find that the same liberality, which had long relieved their various wants, still continued to furnish a bountiful supply of wine and cordials. To these were added, in cases of extreme penury, occasional attendance, and the means of support for themselves and their families.

The distress, which the poor experienced in the difficulty of procuring a small portion of the common necessities of life, was aggravated by the chronic diseases they, in consequence, suffered. The pecuniary assistance and nutritive soup, which they received from the humane generosity of the opulent, contributed much to render their unhappy situation more supportable, during a season of unexampled scarcity and dearth of provisions. The endeavours of this Charity were also exerted in the alleviation of their sufferings; and, in this regard, were of most important use in several cases of rheumatism, asthma, and indigestion; but in none did they afford more certain relief than in those spasmodic disorders of the stomach and bowels, which a diminished quantity of food, or its flatulent quality, might occasion.

The Systematic Arrangement of the Diseases which have required our attention, since the establishment of the DISPENSARY, will best explain their tendency and event; will shew the maladies peculiarly incident to particular ages; and prove, with regard to the different periods of life, which are the most healthy; or which the most obnoxious to the power of disease. It may also, in this view, be highly useful in determining the fatality of contagious fevers; and of those Specific Epidemics, to which children are almost inevitably liable.

The intelligence regularly received, from the TREASURER of the ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, enables us to fulfil the benevolent views of this excellent Institution. Whilst every requisite instruction is given, for the purpose of restoring Suspended Animation, the best means of preventing its causes, and of rescuing the apparently drowned from premature death, are strictly inculcated. Pecuniary rewards might also be allowed to those who venture to succour such distressed objects, and snatch them from a watery grave; the propriety of which is suggested by policy, not less than by humanity.

Besides the PROPHYLACTICS, already recommended, were employed Fumigations, with the *simple marine acid*; or the *oxygenated muriatic acid gas*. The former is produced by a mixture of equal parts of com-

mon salt and *vitriolic acid*; and the latter by intimately combining four ounces of *common salt* with two ounces of *crystalized manganese*, in powder; two ounces of *water* and three ounces of strong *vitriolic acid* are then added; but the latter so gradually as to prevent any injurious or disagreeable effect from the acrimonious vapour. Where the malignancy of the contagion requires a very active antidote, which must be the case when the disease has proved fatal, that of the fumes of *sulphur*, united with *charcoal*, or *nitre*, is the most suitable for the purpose; or the copious diffusion of *sulphuric acid*, obtained by a combination of one part of *nitre* with three parts of *sulphur*.

Numerous are the motives which might recommend this and similar Institutions, to the patronage of the opulent. It is the application of wealth to charitable purposes, which can alone render it a source of permanent satisfaction; and this is the only manner in which we can testify our gratitude to that BENEVOLENT, who has graciously exempted us from the evils of poverty; and instead of dooming us to *suffer*, has enabled us to *relieve* distress.

The most powerful incentive to the practice of Charity, is the consideration that we are thus imitating the beneficent Author of the Universe; and consequently are elevating our nature to as high a degree of dignity and perfection, as is possible in the present state of infirmity, sin, and error.

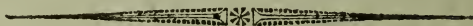
By the communication of benefits to those, who require them, we make the nearest approaches to the Divine Nature; and whilst every other sublunary enjoyment has a tendency to degrade the real honour of man, to contract his views, and to enervate his mind, this alone exalts his character, refines his sentiments, and ennobles his faculties.

With respect to Medical Charities, considered in a political view, they are productive of the most important advantages. By the seasonable relief which they administer, in cases of accidental injury, of midwifery, of suspended animation, and of those diseases which require immediate attention; and by their extensive use in detecting latent contagion,

contagion, and in arresting its progress, they preserve and restore many lives, which would otherwise be inevitably lost to society : Whilst they alleviate also the pains of Chronic Maladies, they prevent the influence of a Disease generally fatal to children. Such Institutions, therefore, by these means, effectually contribute to increase the population and strength of a country.

An additional, and very forcible motive to Charity, is its effect on our character ; and on our happiness. Sensibility is the parent of every milder virtue. It corrects those selfish and contracted notions, and softens that unfeeling disposition, which the pride of wealth is apt to occasion. It stimulates us to the performance of every social duty ; and, in the regulation of our conduct, it teaches us to consult the public good, not personal advantage. From it flow that tenderness of heart and sweetness of temper, which extend their gentle influence over every relation of life.

But that internal satisfaction, which arises from the conscious reflection of having mitigated the sorrows of our fellow creatures, is the most exquisite, solid, and permanent of all earthly gratifications. It heightens the pleasure of every enjoyment, and is a source of consolation in the hour of adversity. It deprives Disease of its Pain, and divests Death of its Terrors. It supports the Soul at that awful moment when it is separated from the Body : and it is the Anticipation of that Eternal Bliss, with which acts of BENEFICENCE will assuredly be rewarded.



☞ Several additional Subscriptions, for the next Year, have been received ; and it is earnestly hoped that a CHARITY, which so effectually promotes the best Interests of the Community, will obtain the further Sanction and Support of the Opulent and Humane.

AN ACCOUNT of the PATIENTS admitted, from
JUNE 9th, 1800, to JUNE 9th, 1801.

Recommended and Registered, (of whom 611 were attended in their own Habitations)	- - - -	1493
Midwifery Cases	- - - - -	107
Trivial Incidents	- - - - -	3148
Children prepared for the Small Pox	- - - -	126
Children inoculated for the Small Pox	- - - -	90
		<hr/>
		4964
Patients remaining upon the Books, June 9, 1800,		136
		<hr/>
		5100

The STATE of the REGISTERS.

Cured	- - - - -	1440
Relieved	- - - - -	76
Incurable	- - - - -	37
Dead	- - - - -	40
Remaining upon the Books	- - - - -	126
		<hr/>
		1719
		<hr/>
		Total

Total Number of PATIENTS admitted since the Institution
of this CHARITY, *June 30, 1783.*

In 1783 . . .	2057	
In 1784 . . .	2644	
In 1785 . . .	3034	
In 1786 . . .	2708	
In 1787 . . .	2521	
In 1788 . . .	2129	Cured . . . 29021
In 1789 . . .	5996	Relieved . . . 1005
In 1790 . . .	3721	Incurable . . . 485
In 1791 . . .	2672	Irregular . . . 35
In 1792 . . .	2806	Dead . . . 821
In 1793 . . .	3248	Remain on the Books 126
In 1794 . . .	3589	
In 1795 . . .	3426	
In 1796 . . .	3938	
In 1797 . . .	3914	
In 1798 . . .	4359	
In 1799 . . .	4538	
In 1800 . . .	4964	
	<u>62,264</u>	<u>31,493</u>

The Number of Patients admitted (as by the
preceding List) 62,264

Registered Patients 31493
 Midwifery Objects 1556
 Trivial Cases 29215

Total 62,264

SUBSCRIBERS.

S U B S C R I B E R S.

A.			
Rev. Richard Armitstead	-	0 10	6
Mr. Anthony Adamson	-	0 10	6
Mr. Joseph Adamson	-	0 5	0
Mr. William Adamson	-	0 5	0
B.			
Mr. John Beck, <i>Workington</i>	-	1 1	0
Robert Blakeney, Esq.	-	1 1	0
Mr. William Brown	-	1 1	0
Mr. Daniel Brocklebank	-	1 1	0
Mrs. Benn, <i>Lowther-street</i>	-	1 1	0
Mrs. Bowman, <i>King-street</i>	-	1 1	0
† Mr. Isaac Bragg	-	1 1	0
Mrs. Bolton, <i>Liverpool</i>	-	1 1	0
Mr. William Birkhead	-	0 10	6
Mr. William Bowes	-	0 10	6
Mr. John Birkett	-	0 10	6
Mr. Richard Bowes	-	0 10	6
Mr. Christopher Brockbank	-	0 10	6
Mrs. Richard Bowman	-	0 10	6
† Mr. Henry Bragg, <i>Parton</i>	-	0 10	6
† Mrs. Buckham, <i>King-street</i>	-	0 10	6
Mr. John Brownrigg	-	0 5	0
Mr. Isaac Bell	-	0 5	0
Mr. Joseph Benn	-	0 5	0
Mr. Joseph Bragg, <i>Saddler</i>	-	0 5	0
Mr. Burton, <i>Upholsterer</i>	-	0 5	0
Mr. Burton, <i>Watchmaker</i>	-	0 5	0
Mr. Richard Barker	-	0 5	0
† Mr. Brown, <i>Globe Inn</i>	-	0 5	0
C.			
J. C. Curwen, Esq. <i>Workington Hall</i>	-	5 5	0
Henry Crosthwaite, M. D.	-	1 1	0
Mr. Walter Chambre	-	0 10	6

 Carried forward £ 22 19 6

S U B S C R I B E R S.

		Brought over	£22	19	6
Mr. John Collins	-	-	0	10	6
Mr. John Clementson	-	-	0	5	0
Mr. Robert Carter	-	-	0	5	0
Mr. Matthew Candlish	-	-	0	5	0
Mr. John Crosthwaite	-	-	0	5	0
Miss D. Collins	-	-	0	5	0
Mr. Thomas Cragg	-	-	0	2	6
	D.				
Joseph Dixon, Esq.	-	-	1	1	0
Mr. Peter Dixon	-	-	1	1	0
Joshua Dixon, M. D.	-	-	1	1	0
† Mr. Edward Dawson, <i>Surgeon</i>	-	-	1	1	0
Mr. Daniel Douglas	-	-	0	10	6
Mr. John Dunn	-	-	0	5	0
Mr. Joseph Dickinson	-	-	0	5	0
	E.				
† Mr. George England, <i>Druggist</i>	-	-	2	2	0
Mr. John Elliot	-	-	0	10	6
Mr. Ralph Elliot	-	-	0	5	0
	F.				
Mr. Isaac Foster	-	-	0	10	6
Mr. Richard Fletcher	-	-	0	10	6
Mr. Francis Forster	-	-	0	10	6
Mrs. Fleming, <i>Church-street</i>	-	-	0	10	6
	G.				
Mr. Benjamin Gilliat	-	-	1	1	0
Mr. James Grayson	-	-	0	10	6
Mr. John Grisdale	-	-	0	10	6
	H.				
Messrs. Hornby, Bell, and Birley	-	-	5	5	0
Rev. Wilfrid Hudleston	-	-	2	2	0
John Hartley, Esq.	-	-	2	2	0
Thomas Hartley, Esq. <i>Gillfoot</i>	-	-	2	2	0
John Hamilton, Esq.	-	-	2	2	0

 Carried forward £50 16 6

S U B S C R I B E R S.

	Brought over	£	5	0	16	6
Thomas Hartley, jun. Esq.	-	1	1	0		
Milham Hartley, Esq.	-	1	1	0		
Mr. Peter Hodgson	-	1	1	0		
Miss Hudleston	-	0	10	6		
Mr. John Harrison, <i>George-street</i>	-	0	10	6		
Mr. James Hall	-	0	10	0		
Mr. John Huddleston	-	0	5	0		
Mr. Benjamin Harris	-	0	5	0		
Mr. Jonathan Harrison	-	0	5	0		
Mr. Alexander Hammond	-	0	5	0		
Mr. Henry Head	-	0	5	0		
† Mr. John Hamilton, <i>Market-Place</i>	-	0	5	0		
Mr. John Hewson	-	0	2	6		

I.

Edmund Lamplugh Irton, Esq. <i>Irton Hall</i>	-	2	2	0		
Thomas Irwin, Esq. <i>Moss Side</i>	-	1	1	0		
Mr. Edward Johnstone	-	1	1	0		
Mr. John Johnstone	-	1	1	0		
† Mr. James Irving, Surgeon, <i>Jamaica</i>	-	1	1	0		
Mr. Henry Jefferson	-	0	10	6		
Mr. William Johnstone	-	0	5	0		

K.

Rev. James Kirkpatrick	-	1	1	0		
Messrs. William and Michael King	-	0	10	6		
† Mr. Richard Kelsick	-	0	10	6		
Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick	-	0	5	0		

L.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart. <i>Brayton House</i>	-	5	5	0		
William Lewthwaite, Esq.	-	3	3	0		
Rev. John Lindow	-	1	1	0		
Mr. Richard Ledger	-	0	10	6		
Mr. John Lancaster	-	0	10	6		
Mr. John Litt, <i>Nether End</i>	-	0	10	6		
Mrs. Littledale, <i>Liverpool</i>	-	0	10	6		

Carried forward £ 78 2 6

S U B S C R I B E R S.

		Brought over	£78	2	6
Mr. Thomas Ledger	-	-	0	5	0
Mrs. Lawton, <i>Black Lion</i>	-	-	0	5	0
M.					
Rev. John Myers, <i>Lincolnshire</i>	-	-	1	1	0
Mr. William Moore	-	-	1	1	0
Rev. Timothy Martin	-	-	0	10	6
Mr. George Miller	-	-	0	10	6
Mr. Benn Mann	-	-	0	5	0
Mr. Alexander Mc. Mynne	-	-	0	5	0
Mr. John Mc. Kinney	-	-	0	5	0
Mrs. D. Moore, <i>Queen-street</i>	-	-	0	5	0
Mr. Thomas Martin	-	-	0	3	0
N.					
Mr. Aaron Nicholson	-	-	0	10	6
Mr. Thomas Nicholson	-	-	0	5	0
Mr. Isaac Nicholson	-	-	0	5	0
Mr. Wilson Nixon	-	-	0	5	0
P.					
Mr. Samuel Potter, <i>Spring Field</i>	-	-	1	11	6
† Messrs. William and Edward Perry	-	-	2	2	0
Messrs. Prest and Co. <i>Druggists, York</i>	-	-	1	1	0
Mr. Joseph Piper	-	-	0	10	6
Mrs. Piercy	-	-	0	10	6
† Mr. Robert Paxton	-	-	0	5	0
R.					
George Richardson, Esq.	-	-	1	1	0
Mr. George Rayson, <i>Druggist, Leeds</i>	-	-	1	1	0
Mr. Joseph Robinson, <i>Surgeon</i>	-	-	1	1	0
Mr. William Rothery, <i>Morresby</i>	-	-	0	10	6
Mrs. Richmond	-	-	0	10	6
Mr. Isaac Robinson	-	-	0	10	6
Mr. Ebenezer Reed	-	-	0	5	0
Mr. John Richardson	-	-	0	5	0
Mr. John Robson	-	-	0	5	0

 Carried forward £95 14 0

S U B S C R I B E R S.

	Brought over	£ 95	14	0
Mr. James Riley	-	0	5	0
Mrs. Reid, <i>Lowther-street</i>	-	0	5	0
S.				
Joseph Tiffin Senhouse, Esq. <i>Calder Abbey</i>	-	2	2	0
Royal Union Society	-	2	2	0
† Love and Unity Society	-	3	3	0
Mr. George Stalker	-	1	1	0
Mr. Andrew Spittall	-	1	1	0
Messrs. Sutcliffes, <i>Druggists, York</i>	-	1	1	0
Mifs Senhouse	-	0	10	6
Felix Simson, Esq.	-	0	10	6
Mr. Edward Stanley	-	0	10	6
Mr. John Steward	-	0	10	6
Mr. James Shepherd	-	0	10	6
Mrs. Stanniforth, <i>Liverpool</i>	-	0	10	6
John Sarjeant, Esq.	-	0	5	0
Mifs Speddings	-	0	5	0
T.				
Mr. Joseph Todhunter	-	0	10	6
Mr. William Thompson	-	0	5	0
Mifs Towers	-	0	5	0
Mrs. Thompson, <i>Church-street</i>	-	0	2	6
V.				
Mr. George Vickers	-	0	10	6
W.				
John Benn Walsh, Esq.	-	2	2	0
John Wordsworth, Esq.	-	1	1	0
Mr. John Ware	-	1	1	0
Mr. Mark Wylie, <i>Druggist</i>	-	1	1	0
Mrs. Wetherald, <i>Wigton</i>	-	1	1	0
Mr. Joseph Williamson	-	1	1	0
Mrs. Wilkinson, <i>Prospect Hill</i>	-	1	1	0
Mrs. Watts	-	0	10	6
Mr. Witherington	-	0	10	6

Carried forward £ 121 9 6

S U B S C R I B E R S.

	Brought over	£. 121	9	6
Mr. William Wilfon	-	0	10	6
Mr. Joseph Wood	-	0	10	6
Mr. Musgrave Walker	-	0	10	6
Mr. Edward Williams	-	0	10	6
Rev. David Williamfon	-	0	5	0
Mr. Jonathan Wills	-	0	5	0
Y.				
Mr. Peter How Younger	-	1	1	0
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	Total Subscriptions	£. 125	2	6
In the Charity Box	-	4	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
A Fine received from a Magistrate	-	2	2	0
Cash Lent	-	60	0	0
Interest of Ditto	-	3	0	0
Remaining last Year	-	1	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
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	Total	£. 195	16	10
Disbursements	-	154	8	5
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Balance in Favour of the Dispensary	—	£. 41	8	5
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N. B.—Those marked thus † are *New Subscriptions*, and thus ‡ *Augmentations*.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Drugs and Medicines	-	-	73	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Midwifery Expences	-	-	12	7	6
Printing and Stationary	-	-	8	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spirit for Tinctures	-	-	4	14	6
Coals, Candles, Attendance, Herbs, Phials, Carriage of Drugs, Leather, Leaches, and Sundry small Articles	-	-	9	10	7
Apothecary's Salary and Gratuity	-	-	40	10	0
House Rent	-	-	5	5	0
			<hr/>		
			£. 154	8	5

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in at the TREASURER's; at WARE's PRINTING OFFICE; and at the DISPENSARY.

Blank Letters of Recommendation may be had at the Dispensary.

All Persons, who are disposed to contribute by WILL to this CHARITY, are requested to do it in the following Manner :

*" I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D. the Sum of
 on Trust that they do pay the same to the TREASURER of the Whitehaven Dispensary ;
 which Sum of I desire may be applied towards carrying
 the benevolent Designs of the said CHARITY."*

• Old Linen, an Article much required by the SURGICAL PATIENTS of this Charity, would be very acceptable.

OFFICERS

OFFICERS for the Year 1801.

PRESIDENT.

The Right Honourable James Earl of Lonsdale.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

John Christian Curwen, Esq.—Rev. Wilfrid Hudleston.
Thomas Irwin, Esq.—Rev. John Myers.

TREASURER.

Robert Blakeney, Esq.

SECRETARY.

Mr. Peter How Younger.

AUDITORS.

William Lewthwaite, Esq.—Joseph Dixon, Esq.—Mr. Joseph Wood.

COMMITTEE.

Mr. Benjamin Gilliat.—Mr. Henry Birley.—Joseph Dixon, Esq.
Mr. Isaac Bragg —Mr. Edward Dawson.—Mr. Edward Perry.
Mr. Edward Johnstone.—President of the Love and Unity Society.
President of the Royal Union Society.—Mr. Peter Dixon.
Thomas Hartley, jun. Esq.—Mr. Peter Hodgson.

MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

Joshua Dixon, M. D.—Henry Crosthwaite, M. D.
John Hamilton, Esq.—Mr. Edward Dawson.—Mr. Joseph Robinson.

PHYSICIAN.

Joshua Dixon, M. D.

SURGEON EXTRAORDINARY.

John Hamilton, Esq.

SURGEON.

Henry Crosthwaite, M. D.

APOTHECARY.

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A SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENT OF THE PRECEDING DISEASES, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE EVENTS.

														P A T I E N T S.						
	Under 2 Years.	Between 2 & 5 Years.	5 & 10	10 & 15	15 & 20	20 & 30	30 & 40	40 & 50	50 & 60	60 & 70	70 & 80	80 & 90	Cured.	Relieved.	Incurable.	Dead.	Remaining.	Total.		
I. FEBRILE DISEASES.																				
Intermittent Fever -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2		
Nervous Fever -	0	2	3	7	4	3	6	7	1	1	0	0	34	0	0	2	0	36		
Worm Fever -	4	35	35	38	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	0	0	0	8	114		
External Inflammation -	0	2	2	5	4	2	5	5	1	4	5	0	32	0	0	0	3	35		
Inflammation of the Brain	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		
Inflammation of the Eyes	2	5	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	0	16	0	0	0	4	20		
Inflammatory sore Throat	0	0	1	0	2	1	6	3	0	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	3	14		
Croup -	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3		
Inflammation of the Lungs	3	2	3	1	0	2	9	2	0	1	0	0	19	0	0	3	3	25		
Acute Rheumatism -	0	0	1	0	2	5	6	5	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	19		
Chronic Rheumatism -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	1	0	0	10	1	0	0	2	13		
Gout -	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		
Inflammatory Eruptions	21	23	13	2	7	3	2	1	2	2	2	0	70	0	0	0	8	78		
Erysipelas -	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4		
Natural Small Pox -	24	57	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	0	11	0	120		
Inoculated Small Pox -	57	29	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	90		
Measles -	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2		
Hæmorrhages -	0	0	0	1	4	5	4	1	0	1	1	0	13	0	0	1	4	18		
Consumption -	0	0	0	1	2	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	3	2	15		
Abortion -	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6		
After Pains -	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	2	8		
Catarrh -	0	2	1	2	4	10	14	16	8	2	1	0	58	0	0	0	2	60		
Epidemic Catarrh -	0	1	0	0	2	5	12	12	5	5	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	42		
Dysentery -	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	5		
II. NERVOUS DISEASES.																				
Head Ach -	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	1	2	0	1	0	7	0	1	0	3	11		
Palsy -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2		
Indigestion -	0	0	0	0	8	22	19	36	17	13	8	1	99	5	0	0	20	124		
Flatulency -	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	3	19		
Convulsions -	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4		
Epilepsy -	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	6		
Asthma -	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	9	8	6	3	6	14	5	2	4	31		
Hooping Cough -	7	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	1	1	23		
Colic -	0	0	1	2	1	4	4	13	5	7	2	1	35	0	0	2	5	42		
Diarrhoea -	8	16	9	2	0	4	3	3	10	2	4	1	55	0	0	0	7	62		
Hysteria -	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4		
Infancy -	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		
III. DISEASES of the HABIT.																				
Chronic Weakness -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6	4	3	11	3	4	1	1	20		
Dropsy -	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	8	5	0	2	1	16		
Scrophula -	0	0	6	1	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	0	1	15		
Hydrocele -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		
Lues Venerea -	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2		
Jaundice -	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		
IV. LOCAL DISEASES.																				
Aneurism of the Aorta -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		
Gravel -	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	1	4	0	0	4	4	1	1	3	13		
Cancer -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2		
Rupture -	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	4		
Scorbutic Eruptions	13	25	3	26	15	31	19	12	13	14	3	2	190	0	0	0	14	204		
Scald Head -	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2		
Wounds -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	1	41		
Luxations -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	5		
Contusions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	1	72		
Ulcers -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	14		
Fractures -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3		
Sprains -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	4	56		
Burns -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	2	1	17		
Abcesses -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	2	34		
													1334	61	24	38	126	1583		

A Tabular Statement of the Continued FEVER Cases, from June 30, 1783, to June 9, 1801.

	Under 2 Years		Between 2 & 5		5 & 10		10 & 15		15 & 20		20 & 30		30 & 40		40 & 50		50 & 60		60 & 70		70 & 80		Cured.	Dead.	Total.
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D			
1783	5	0	10	0	9	0	4	0	6	0	18	0	10	1	4	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	75	1	76
1784	20	0	42	0	64	1	47	0	34	0	49	1	60	3	49	1	19	1	9	2	8	0	401	9	410
1785	8	0	42	0	71	0	48	1	21	2	48	1	40	7	36	5	21	3	15	1	1	0	350	20	370
1786	0	0	3	0	6	1	10	1	7	1	16	1	18	1	20	0	6	0	4	1	1	0	91	6	97
1787	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	6	0	1	0	5	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	21	1	22
1788	0	0	4	0	8	0	6	0	7	0	10	1	6	3	9	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	53	7	60
1789	0	0	10	0	13	0	18	0	8	1	19	1	15	0	13	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	103	2	105
1790	2	0	19	0	42	1	50	0	40	2	39	7	48	3	27	4	12	3	8	1	1	0	288	21	309
1791	3	0	5	0	6	0	8	0	7	0	9	1	13	1	15	1	5	1	2	1	1	0	74	5	79
1792	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	8	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	2	19
1793	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	3	10
1794	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	14
1795	0	0	1	0	2	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	9	1	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	28	2	30
1796	1	0	3	0	10	0	9	0	3	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	48	1	49
1797	1	0	2	0	5	0	9	0	9	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	35	2	37
1798	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	13
1799	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	12
1800	0	0	2	0	3	0	7	0	4	0	3	2	6	0	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	34	2	36
Total	40	0	17	0	243	5	230	8	154	6	243	16	342	20	209	19	93	12	48	7	15	0	1661	87	1748

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0